

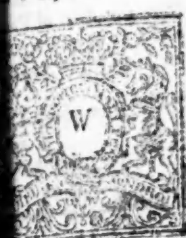
# The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, JULY 12. 1739.

No. 1264.

To RALPH FREEMAN, Esq;

SIR,



WHEN I first determin'd to trouble the Publick with my Writings, it was from a Concoit that they might possibly do Good; and when I resolv'd to address them to You, it was from a settled Belief that you write yourself with a like Intention. Of this I suppose myself to be a tolerable Judge; because as I am well stricken in Years, and have read with much Attention all the Political Pieces from the Days of Marvell and L'Estrange till now, it is not probable that either a wrong Turn of Fancy could misguide, or Want of Experience betray me into Error. I have also been a careful Peruser of our History, especially so much of it as regards our Constitution. I have turn'd over most of the Tracts written on Affairs of State in the Beginning of the 17th, and towards the End of the preceding Century; and I beg you will not think it a Compliment when I tell you, That among them I have found none which breathe a more temperate, or a more Publick Spirit than your own. And as for the Character given you by the Craftsman, and his modest Coadjutor common Sense, it serves to establish you in my good Graces; having long ago learn'd from the Discourses of those Gentlemen, that tho' they are not very successful in proving those against whom they write, to be Tyrants in Will; yet have they most effectually demonstrated themselves to be Tyrants in Will; having, to the utmost of their Power, slander'd, discourag'd, and distress'd, all such as have dar'd to differ with them in Opinion; and this in so saucy and insolent a Manner, as if they had not been writing for Bread (which yet every Reader knows to be the Case) but had been empower'd to express the Sentiments of the People of England. Wherefore, tho' I have it not at all in Intention to enter into a general Defence of present Measures, yet I thought my Letters would appear better in the Gazetteer than in any other Paper, my Aim is to inform and not to influence the People, and to shew the Advantages resulting from a rational Obedience paid to a just Government, and not to flatter this or any other Administration.

The Foundation on which all Political Discourses are built, is a Foundation that never can be taken away; viz. The Imperfections which from time to time appear in all Systems of Government. From Romulus the Founder to Tarquin the Proud, in whom ended the Roman Monarchy, every one of their Princes was in some Sort a Legislator. The Frame of the Republick was formed in too much Haite to be very exact; and therefore we need not be surpris'd that it was so often out of Repair. The Intent of its Authors was to blend the Spartan and Athenian Forms together; and if by this Method they enjoy'd some of the Advantages flowing from each, they at the same Time subjected themselves to the Evils to which they were not obnoxious; which is the true Cause why it suffer'd greater Convulsions, and was sooner overturn'd, than either of them. Considered in this Light, all Constitutions, all Forms of Government, are alike: They have their Conveniences and their Inconveniences, and in these very Contrivances, which were meant to make them flourish, they have the Seeds of Dissord and Dissolution, when such Contrivances fall into bad Hands.

Our own Constitution hath afforded most pregnant Instances of the Truth of what I say. She hath been at all times in at least as good if not a better Condition than her Neighbours, yet never was, nor ever will be perfect. Time, as it hath shewn her Advantages in some Respects, so it hath manifested her Defects in others; but then it hath been our peculiar Happiness, never to have been too proud to mend them. Sometimes this hath been done with Judgment, sometimes not; and, of Consequence, we have been sometimes the better for them and sometimes the worse: But, upon the Whole, I am thoroughly persuaded our Constitution is now in a better Condition than ever, tho' still very far from being perfect, or even so near Perfection as it might be brought, if we

would set our Hands heartily to the Work, and mind in earnest what no prudent People ever neglect, our own Interests. We should then have no Methodists in the Church, no Malcontents in the State, no Beggars in our Streets. The Discipline of the Church of England would be then as primitive as her Doctrines. The System of our Laws, which is the true Frame of our Government, would then be so uniform and so concise, as to be easily, thoroughly, and universally understood; and National Industry on the one hand would be so properly directed, while on the other National Charity would be so punctually and piously dealt abroad, that Affluence would continually attend on Labour, and old Age and real Impotence would never feel the Curse of Wants.

THE Accomplishment of these good Ends, and the bringing our Constitution as near as any Thing of human Construction might be to absolute Perfection, hath been in all Ages, and under all Reigns, the never-varying Intent of wise Men and true Patriots. I shall hereafter trouble you with an entire Letter upon this Subject, in which I propose to comprize the History of Patriotism, from the Days of Henry the 7th, down to the Revolution. At present it is sufficient to say, That true Patriots have ever distinguish'd themselves, as much by their Calmness and Moderation, as by their Probity and Contempt of Interest; have never thought it consistent with their Principles to oppress their Country when in Power, or to declaim without Distinction against all the Measures of the Court, when out. Such, in the Days of Charles I were Falkland, Hyde, and Waller; all Men equally zealous for their King and for their Country; Men who equally abhorred Rebellion and Slavery: And as, on the one Hand, they could not resolve on an abject Submission to the Possessor of a Crown, so they never entertained the preposterous Ambition of imposing Laws upon their Prince, and reducing their Sovereign to such a State, as themselves could not digest. Happy had it been for us, if the Majority of that House of Commons which assembled in the Year 1640, had been composed of such Men! No less happy had the King's Council been entirely composed of Men of this Stamp! Either had saved us that unfortunate Civil War, and all its Consequences. As it is we have the Examples of those Times before us, and another Year, Forty, at Hand, we ought therefore to remember the Faults of our Ancestors, and remember them so as to avoid the Punishments they have met with. Punishments not more grievous than scandalous; when they were without a King, when their Nobles were trod under Foot, and their Servants exercised Dominion over them.

It may be justly wonder'd why, since so good a Scheme has been so long on foot, it hath not been already executed. The Reason is plain: Because on one Side it hath been opposed, and on the other Hand overstrained by wicked and deceitful Men. In certain Periods of the British History we see Princes ruled by their Minions, Men admired for their fine Presence, their graceful Behaviour, or their Skill in the Arts of Courts. What can be expected from such? but that they should employ their Interest to hinder those Things from appearing useful, necessary, or becoming, which themselves know nothing of. Such, in the Days of King Edward II. was Gaveston; such, under Richard II. was the Duke of Ireland. But it is either a very idle or a very wilful Mistake, when these Men are confounded with Ministers, from whom, I will be bold to say, because I am confident I can prove it, that this Nation hath never received near so much Hurt as Good. What Probability is there, that Men of Genius, Men of Business, Men who owe their Rise to their Abilities, should act in the same Manner with such, as derive their Preferment from the Want of proper Abilities in their Prince? It must indeed be allow'd, that few Ministers have promoted this Scheme, at least zealously; and of the few that have promoted it, not One hath escaped Persecution, for what ought to have been repaid with Praise. The Cause of this, is not hard to be found. There never was a Time, when for one Place in the Government there were not, at least, five ambitious Men, who thought themselves worthy of it, and were at the same Time ready to enter into any Measures, which would secure the Possession. Hence sprung False Patriotism, that infernal Weed which hath

everlastingly over-run the Tree. Hence violent Oppositions to Court Measures, as well when just and reasonable as when unjust and oppressive. Hence illegal and boisterous Prosecutions, destructive to Liberty, and subversive of the Constitution; such as the Attainder of Strafford, and the Banishment of Clarendon, not only without Proof, but without a Crime. Hence the Opportunities given to bad Ministers, to suggest to Princes the Necessity of Arbitrary Power. Hence the Obstacles to good Ministers, who are restrain'd from serving the Publick from a Principle of Self-Prefermentation, which we know is natural, and therefore cannot, nay ought not to be rected out.

Nor ought it to be wonder'd that, after being so often deceiv'd, the People so readily believe again; that false Patriots, like false Prophets, never preach without a Crowd of Auditors, who swallow all they say as Gospel, and grow giddy with delusive Eloquence, demand Serpents instead of Eggs, and Stones instead of Bread; abhorring their political Parents for denying their preposterous Desires, and wickedly wishing to embroil their Hands in their Blood, by whose Wisdom they are kept from shedding their own. While their Chiefs, like true Enthusiasts, insist on impracticable Purity in Politics, requiring more from Men as Governors than God ever required from them as Creatures, and exhibiting such a chimerical Scheme of Uprightness in an Administration, as Men, because they are Men, must everlastingly fall short of. By this Means they divert the People from Points they ought to have continually in View, to that Point which is never out of their own View, the Outing such as enjoy Power for the present: Not that the Publick may be better served for the future, but that themselves may succeed them; vainly hoping, that when this is once effected, the Eyes of the People may be opened by Degrees without Danger. But, alas! a new Set of ambitious Artificers are ready to prevent that, and to instil the People against their old Favourites upon the same false and impracticable Principles. Thus for Ages together may Faction and Power struggle, like the French and the Germans on the Banks of the Rhine, and, after many bloody Combats, see the same Boundary part them. Whereas, could this foolish Dispute be but once removed, and the Men in Place and Parliament agree unanimously but for seven Years, they might make us, if not the greatest and most powerful, at least the freest and most happy People upon Earth, and put it almost out of the Power of our Posterity to be otherwise.

But in Order to this, the great Point is to unmask the false Patriots, and to shew them to the People in their proper Colours. A Thing so difficult, that it is a Degree of Temerity to attempt it. For your false Patriots, like Men of false, that is, of no Religion, get the better of all Tests, and, by a wonderful Suppleness in their Throats, swallow all things that may contribute to their great Purpose of serving their private at the Expense of the publick Interest. If you say that this, that or the other is a Mark of true Patriotism, they say so too, and apply it to themselves; and therefore we need not be surprized that they have often written Commentaries on the whole English History, on purpose to exalt themselves at the Expense of their Ancestors, and to engage the People to expect from them what they had been only promised by others.

WITH this View, in the very Dawn of the Opposition, the celebrated Mr. OLDCASTLE published his Letters in the Craftsman. In those he delighted his Disciples with many a golden Dream, and with amazing Eloquence supported this palpable Absurdity, That a Spirit of Faction, a Spirit of Division, is the true Spirit of Liberty. If you ask, Cui Bono? I answer, For the Sake of the Faction he had formed. The Opposition was then in its Infancy; He wisely foresew its Consequences, and knowing that these would proclaim it a Faction with a Vengeance, he prostituted his Abilities to the establishing this Paradox. To this without Question hath been owing the Increase of the Opposition, and all that vexation they have given, not to the Ministry only, but to the trust and best Friends of the Nation. As it strengthened and grew formidable by a Collection of all who had lost Places, or had no Principles, the political Parent of this hopeful Babe saw the Necessity of justifying so incoherent a Junction. This put him upon writing



writing his *Dissertation upon Parties*, which is another Tissue of *Falshoods and Truths*, so blended together, that it would require a *Folio* to sever and set them in their *true Lights*. He knew very well that a *Coalition of Parties*, for *National Purposes*, was what every good Man wished, and therefore he took Pains to recommend such a *Coalition*, but with a *Purpose* he kept to himself. However, as this *Coalition* was to be formed and directed by him, it was evident enough that the *Purpose* could not be good, because, from his known Character, founded not on his *Professions*, but on his *Actions*, the honest Men of no Party would trust him; And for Heaven's Sake, what might we not fear from a *Coalition of the bad Men* in all Parties under the Direction of a Man whom all Parties had tried, and agreed in denominating the worst?

Thus stood Things at the Opening of the last Sessions of Parliament, in the Middle of which happened that unaccountable *Vagary*, which some call'd the *Secession*, which the great false Patriot could not relish. He saw it in its true Light, as an *Act* so utterly inconsistent with true Patriotism, that it did more for the Ministry than they could ever have done for themselves, by effectually unmasking their Enemies, and shewing the *Negro-like Complexion* of these fallen Angels. From that Moment he looked on the Opposition to be *Felo de se*, went over to France to avoid, I suppose being invited to, its *Funeral*. However, in his Stead (if it be in his Stead) a new Writer is started up who subscribes his Letters *HAMPDEN*. As I should be very unwilling to see him succeed in his Design of raking together the dying Embers of Sedition, and blowing them once more into a Flame, so I have thought it my Duty, since I think my own Application to the *English History* hath some way put it in my Power, to attempt, through the Canal of your Paper, the answering his Letters, and separating in Time the Ore from the Dross, that the People may not be cheated, as heretofore, with mix'd Metals; but know what and how much of the Stuff they have taken is truly Sterling. This, Sir, is my Design, and I hope you will think it a laudable one. If you do, be pleased to give Place to my Letters, by which I do not pretend to make you accountable for their Contents, farther than you may be pleased to elucidate and support them. You may be sure I would not ask this Favour of you, if I had not a very high Opinion of your Integrity, and were not without Affection,

S I R, Your Friend and Servant,

HYDE.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from France, with the Paris A la Main of Saturday last.

Paris, July 7. O S.

WE hear that the Ship *Fulvi*, belonging to our India Company, richly laden from China, is arriv'd at Port l'Orient. The last Letters from Auvergne say, that on the 18th ult. there was so great a Tempest, mix'd with large Hail-stones, that 25 Parishes were thereby ruin'd.

One of the Foreign Gazettes has the following Article.

Paris, July 6. We are assur'd that M. Van Hoey, the Dutch Minister at this Court, has propos'd to the King to set in concert with their High Mightinesses, and to offer their joint Mediation to Spain and England, in order to prevent the Flame with which their Disputes threaten Christendom in general; but we don't hear that the King has yet explain'd himself upon that Head: And 'tis presum'd, that if his Majesty has a Mind to employ his Mediation for accommodating the two Powers that are on the Point of drawing their Swords, he will do it without the Concurrence of the States General, or any other Power.

#### FOREIGN PORTS.

Cadiz, June 30. N S. On the 22d arriv'd the Success, Palmer, from Bilbao; the Recovery, Dodsworth, from Malaga; the Venture, Chalmers, from Lisbon; and the St. John Evangelist, Megson, from the Canaries: On the 25th the Lyon, Sweetman, from Gibraltar: On the 28th the Elizabeth and Sarah, Symons, from Malaga; the Warren, Huddy, from Venice and Zant; and Yesterday several English Ships, but not entering their Passports, their Names are not sent. Yesterday sail'd the Hope, Caswell, for the North; the Tagus, Shower, for Newfoundland; and the Margaret, Miln, for Madeira. Besides those that have arriv'd, remain 22 English, 9 French, 1 Sweed, and 8 Hollanders.

#### HOME PORTS.

Stockton, July 2. Last Week arriv'd the Oporto Merchant, of this Place, William Coulson Master, from Lisbon and Oporto.

Liverpool, July 9. Since my last arriv'd the John and Betty, Bailord; the Fortier, Williamson; and the Swallow, Hughs, all from Barbados.

Dartmouth, July 8. This Day sail'd the Expedition, Pipon, of this Place, for Newfoundland. Wind S W.

Weymouth, July 9. This Morning came to an Anchor in Portland Road the Success, Taylor, of Lyme, from Hamburg for Genoa; and the Lively, Coleman, of Emser, from Havre for Milford. Wind W S W.

Pool, July 9. Sail'd the Providence, Windsor, for London. Wind S W.

Cowes, July 9. Yesterday came in and sail'd the Mary, Hallaway, from Portsmouth for Gibraltar, with Provisions. Wind W.

Portsmouth, July 10. Since last came in the Heathcote, Janverin, from Oporto; and the Joseph and Elizabeth Sloop, Williams, from Caen. Also came to Spithead from Plymouth, his Majesty's Ships the Princess Louisa, Capt. Waterhouse, and the Worcester, Capt. Perry Main.

At Spithead are his Majesty's Ships the Elizabeth, 70 Guns; Kent, 70; Lenox, 70; Strafford, 50; Worcester, 60; Princess Louisa, 50; Romney, 50, and Adventure 40. Wind W.

Deal, July 10. Wind S W. Came down this Morning, his Majesty's Ship the Burford, and remains with his Majesty's, as per last. Some of the Outward-bound are sail'd. Came down since last Post, the Sarah, Roberts, for Chester; and the Thomas and William, Fendall, for Topsham.

Gravesend, July 10. Pass'd by the Nottingham, King, from Gottenburgh; the Samuel and Robert, Colby; the Neptune, Clifton; the Blessing, Chapman; and the Prosperous Ann, Harrod; from Norway; and the Royal Betty, Jarrigs, from Dantzick; and the Sudbury, Hammett, from South Carolina.

List of Ships on the Coast of Angola, April 4. 1739. The John and Richard, Mind; and the Pearle, Hardwick, from Bristol; the Girlington, Watts; the Nassu, Waller; and the Sea Nymph, Ashington, from London; and one French Ship, all at Cabenda.

The Betty, Phelps; and the Phenix, Arthur, from Bristol; the Johnson, Gildart; and the Angola, Cooper, from Liverpool; the Betty, Winster, from London; and three French Ships, all at Malemba.

And Three French Ships, at Loango.

Arriv'd at several Ports.

The Hare, Martin; the Prince William, Leatham; and the Ann, Townly; from the Gold Coast, at Barbadoes.

The Pearl, Price, from London, at Messina. The Friendship, Beach, from St. Christopher's; and the Dolphin, Rhymes, from Zant, at Dover.

The Potomack, Stoneman, from Maryland, at Falmouth.

Capt. Stoneman, on the 11th of May last, spoke with the Black Prince, Sibson, going into York River in Virginia. She had been 9 Weeks from Guinea.

Capt. Clayton, of the Succession, lately arriv'd from St. Christopher's, on the 7th of June last, in Lat. 34 Deg. 13 Min. N Long. 54 Deg. 7 Min. spoke with the Portland, Capt. Hurst, bound from London and the Isle of May for Virginia.

#### LONDON.

Letters from Alicant, dated the 1st Instant, N. S. mention Mr. Keene, our Ambassador at Madrid, having sent to the English Consul at that Place, and to the other Ports in Spain, Orders to advise the Masters of all British Ships, to quit the Ports of Spain with the utmost Expedition; and that in Conformity thereto, those at and near Alicant would be gone in 24 Hours Time. The Letters from Cadiz are not so fresh as those from Alicant, but by next Post we may expect to hear they had received the same Advice. There were upwards of 30 British Ships in the Bay of Cadiz when the Post came from thence, whose Preservation will be owing to Mr. Keene's prudent Caution; as several Ships now in this Kingdom have probably been saved by the Embargo.

The Kinsale Man of War, Capt. John Ruffel, arriv'd on Tuesday Night at Portsmouth, from Jamaica.

Last Tuesday Se'night, about 4 in the Afternoon, the Gloucester Stage-Coach was robb'd on the Downs between Northleack and Frog-mill, by Two Highwaymen, who just before robb'd 2 Higglers of 20 l. and a Silver Watch, near the same Place.

They write from Gloucester, That so many Persons enter there voluntarily for the Sea-Service, there is no Occasion for an Impress.

On the 1st Instant dy'd the Small Fox, at his Father's Seat at Castle-Ashby in Northamptonshire the Lady Jane Compton, eldest Daughter of the Earl of Northampton; and her Corpse has since been interr'd at Compton in the Hole, in Warwickshire the Burying-Place of that Noble Family.

Yesterday Morning about Nine o'Clock his Majesty, and his Royal Highness the Duke, attended by the Duke of Richmond, Master of the Horse to the King, and several other Persons of Distinction, went from Kensington to Hounslow Heath, and view'd the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, commanded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke; and his Majesty was pleased to express a great Satisfaction at their Performance and fine Appearance.

His Majesty return'd to Kensington about Ten o'Clock.

This Day begins the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster.

Mr. Joseph Allen, who kept the Rose in Wood Street, is appointed Deputy-Governor of Tortall-Bridewell, in the Room of Mr. Sutton, deceased.

Yesterday was held a Board of Admiralty, where several Protections were granted for Coasters and Fisher-Boats.

Their Lordships at the same Time appointed Mr. Thomas Davis to be Gunner of the Eleanor Fire Ship, commanded by Capt. Mostyn.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	04 02	04 10

Bank Stock 137, 136	India 156, 155
South Sea 93, 92 1-half, 93	Old Annuity 106 1-4th to 3-4ths
New Ditto 107, 106 1-4th	1-half. Three per Cent nothing done
Seven per Cent Loan 109 to 110	Five per Cent ditto to 1-half
Royal Assurance nothing done	London Assurance 10 7-8ths
African 13 1-half	Isle of Man 21 17s. 11. 16s. 21. 4s. Prem.
Sea ditto 18s. Premium	Bank Circulation 17s. 6d. to 31. Premium
Salt: Tallica 1-half 1 1-half Prem.	English Copper 31. 5s. Well ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent
Exchequer Order 5 per Cent. Premium	Three per Cent ditto 5 Million Bank 117. Lottery Tickets 51. 4s. 51. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

Admiralty-Office, July 10. 1739.

IT is the Directions of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, That all such Men who have voluntarily enter'd themselves in or about the City of London, who shall hereafter so enter, do forthwith repair on board the respective Ships they enter to serve in, excepting the *Progangs*, who may be employ'd with the Lieutenants, in raising Men for the Fleet, otherwise they will forfeit the Benefit promised them by his Majesty's late Royal Proclamation; and Notice is hereby given, That they may apply to the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy for Conduct-Money, if the Ships they have enter'd to serve in be at Chatham, at the Buoy of the Navy, or in the Downs, or if at Portsmouth, or Spithead, or Conduct-Money, and Carriage for their Chests and Bedding, not exceeding One hundred Weight. And there are any Men in or about the Town, who have enter'd for the Ships at Plymouth, they are also to apply to the Navy Board for Conduct-Money, and Carriage for their Chests and Bedding to Portsmouth, from whence they will be put on board their proper Ships, if come to Spithead, or be sent to Plymouth by the first Opportunity, in order whereunto they must apply themselves to Philip Cavendish, Esq; Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet.

By Command of their Lordships,  
J. BURCHETT.

This Day is published,

THE Crown Circuit Companion. Containing the Practice of the Offices on the Circuit Side; with the Courts of the General and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace: Wherein among other Things is contained the Practice of the Crown Law is included, A Collection of Useful Modern Precedents of Indictments in Criminal Cases, as well as Common Law as those created by Statute. Under all which Precedents, so much of the Common and Statute Laws are set forth, as at one View to shew the Circumstances that create the several Offences; the Offenders Punishments; and how; and in what Cases Felons are within, or out of the Benefit of the Clergy. With References to the printed Authorities relating thereto. By W. STUBBS and G. TALMASH, of Staple-Inn. Printed for J. Mechell at the King's Arms next the Long Tavern; and J. Bailey at the Bible in Mitre-Court, Fleet Street.